



# Moore's Air Tight Heater!

..UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST..

## It is Substantially a Small Furnace,

Surrounded by an Open Casting.  
A Heater of Great Durability.

**CALL AND EXAMINE ONE.**

**We Are Sole Agents For**  
**Paris and Bourbon County.**

WE CARRY A No. 1 LINE OF  
Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Oil and Gasoline Stoves,  
Grates, Pumps, Tin Iron and Steel Ceilings, Fire  
Brick, Sewer Pipe, Lumbering and Steam  
Fitting and Hot-Water Heating.

**Repairs Promptly Attended to.**

# O. E. PHILLIPS

Successor to the late Ben Perry.

Telephone No. 78.

## Bourbon Laundry

DAVIS & FUNK, Props.

Telephone No. 4. Office Opp. Postoffice.

We Call For and Deliver Your Laundry to Suit  
Your Convenience.

We Guarantee Satisfaction and Rectify all Mistakes.

We Live in Paris,  
Employ Paris Labor,  
Spend Our Money in Paris,  
and want the patronage of Paris people.

## Bourbon Laundry,

Paris, Kentucky.

## Easter Flowers!

Order Your Easter Flowers From

# Bruce Holladay,

Agent

## Honaker, the Florist.

All orders given prompt attention.

# BRUCE HOLLADAY,

Paris, Ky.

Both 'Phones. Main St., near Fifth.

V. BOGAERT. J. E. KNOCKE

## VICTOR BOGAERT,

Manufacturing Jeweler and Importer  
No. 135 W. Main Street,  
Lexington, Kentucky.

Importing House—Brussels, Belgium.

Dr. Louis H. Landman,

At the Residence of Mrs.  
R. M. Harris, corner  
Fourth and Pleasant Sts.

Tuesday, April 14th, 1908.

### Professional :: Cards.

WM. KENNEY. W. K. DUDLEY.  
**Drs. Kenney & Dudley,**  
Office Opp. Fordham Hotel.  
OFFICE HOURS { 8 to 9:30 a. m.  
1:30 to 3 p. m.  
7 to 8 p. m.  
PHONES 136.

**DR. A. H. KELLER,**  
PRACTISING PHYSICIAN,  
Offices in Agricultural Building  
Paris, Kentucky.

**J. J. WILLIAMS,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.  
Room 1 Elks Building.

**C. J. BARNES,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Room 8, Elks Build'g  
Home 'Phone 72.

**DR. J. T. BROWN,**  
Office over Oberdorfer's Drug  
Store.  
Home 'Phone 258 E. Tenn.

## McCarthy & Thomas

Insurance Agents,

Representing:

ROYAL,  
ZETNA,  
NORTH BRITISH,  
CONTINENTAL,  
GLENS FALLS,  
AMERICAN,  
HAMBURG BREMEN,  
GEORGIA HOME.

Special Lines:  
Guarantee and Indemnity Bond,  
Plate Glass and Accident.

OFFICE AT

## Deposit Bank,

Either 'Phone No. 25.

Hot and Cold

# BATHS!

Hot and cold baths at all hours.  
Everything neat and clean. Polite  
barbers always ready to wait on the  
trade. No long waits. You are next.

## KAHAL BROS.

## JOHNSON AT SHILOH

MINNESOTA EXECUTIVE MAKES  
NOTABLE ADDRESS.

### QUESTION OF STATE RIGHTS

Does Not Approve of Commonwealths  
Being Made Subservient to in-  
ferior Federal Courts—Would  
Uphold Constitution.

Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota delivered at the dedication of the Minnesota monument on Shiloh battlefield, April 10, an address that will rank as one of the ablest public deliverances of recent times. Spoken on a battlefield that may be taken as the symbol of the great war for the union, the governor took occasion to tell of the peril that threatens our federal form of government. This peril was emphasized by the recent decision of the supreme court in the railway cases going up from Minnesota and North Carolina, which practically makes the state governments subservient to the inferior federal courts. The significance of these decisions is widely understood, and they have given rise to a general discussion of the question of the rights of the states, and Gov. Johnson's speech will rank as an important contribution to that discussion. The dedicatory address in part follows:

Representing the people of the commonwealth of Minnesota, we are assembled on one of the historic battlefields of the civil war to pay our tribute of respect and affection to the memory of the sons of Minnesota who here yielded up their lives that this might continue to be a united nation. Their sacrifice was not for personal gain, but was in response to duty, and a contribution to the civilization of the age, and for the purpose of perpetuating the institution of human liberty.

I appreciate that nothing which I can say will add to or detract from the glory of their achievement, which in itself is an enduring monument to the patriotism and heroism of the American soldier. Their sacrifice, however, was not different from that which has been made throughout all of the ages by those lovers of liberty who believe in a government which might give to all the people the right to life, liberty and property. The love of liberty was not born in this country of ours; it was cradled along the Danube and about the shores of the Baltic, even when Rome had reached the limit of her imperial grandeur. Increasing in intensity with the passing of the centuries, it found its highest expression in the older countries in the great English charter of civil rights, which forever guaranteed to the people of that land immunity from the despotism of those who claimed to rule by virtue of Divine right.

One hundred and thirty-two years ago the great contest of humanity was transferred from the old world to the new, and here, because of the isolation of this country, because of the high character of the man who espoused the cause of liberty, and because of the signal victory achieved by them in that struggle, an opportunity was afforded to crystallize into written law the aspirations of the patriots of all the ages. The men who built the foundations of this government were those who had submitted to the supreme test of patriotism, for those who inspired the constitution of the United States were the same who had pledged their lives, their properties and their sacred honor to the cause of independence.

While the primary object of a written constitution is to define governmental powers, and to limit governmental departments, the overwhelming necessity for such an instrument is to prevent insidious encroachments upon the rights of the individual citizen, both from those in office and from those who by reason of their wealth and power have an influence far greater than that possessed by the average citizen. And so the constitution of the United States was regarded by its framers as an instrument of the most sacred import, an alteration of which could only be made by the people themselves in whom all ultimate power is vested, and then only after the fullest discussion and widest publicity.

Under the beneficent government so established the nation has prospered and the people are happy. One great cloud came upon the nation in the form of an awful civil war, in which two sections of the country were in conflict with each other. The heroes who rest here gave their lives that this nation might be maintained as it came from our forefathers. On another battlefield of that war, Abraham Lincoln said: "It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated to the unfinished work they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion for that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Our concern is not of the past, nor wholly with the present, but much with the future. If the destiny of the republic is in the hands of the American of to-day, then it becomes him to be guided and governed only by patriotic impulse and the desire to do that which will most largely contribute to

the permanency of republican institutions. Advancing our civilization so that we will not, by recognizing the false claims of selfish interests, and forgetting the American maxim that our object should be to attain the greatest good for the greatest number, incur the penalty which other people have paid, rather let us hold ever in mind that those who framed our government believed in the equality of the people and that the chief aim of government is to maintain that equality.

Under our system of government the nation has reached a material development hitherto unknown. The people have prospered beyond the dreams of those who lived a century ago. But with the development of the country and changes in economic conditions, and particularly with the growth of great private corporations, performing many of the functions of government, has come the necessity for the exercise of strict governmental control, and a rigid enforcement of all the laws enacted to restrain the rich and powerful from encroaching upon the natural and legal rights of the poor and weak.

The constitution of the ancient republic of Rome, which for 500 years had recognized the voice of the people as supreme, was expanded by executive interpretation and contracted by executive administration, until Rome had so completely outgrown its democratic conditions as to become only a tragedy and a tradition. Let us improve the aid of Him on high to preserve us from the errors which ruined Rome, by the avoidance of which America may travel on to that destiny and realize that fulfillment which will be the inspiration of right-thinking men of all ages yet to come.

Our government is divided into three separate and distinct co-ordinate branches: the legislative, the executive and the judicial. Danger will surely come to this republic when any of these departments of government attempt in the slightest degree to usurp the functions of the other. And while now and then it may be that a court of the land, in construing the constitution, may nullify a section of it, I have the faith to feel that the people of the country will rise above the fallibility of judicial tribunals and assert and preserve their own rights. Our duty it not to criticize the executive, the legislature or the judiciary.

Very recently there has come from the highest judicial tribunal in the land a decision of vital interest and concern to the American people, because it has established a principle, as stated by one member of the court, which "would work a radical change in our governmental system and would inaugurate a new era in the American judicial system and in the relations of the national and state governments. It would enable the subordinate federal courts to supervise and control the official action of the states as though they were dependencies or provinces. It would place the states of the union in a condition of inferiority never dreamed of when the constitution was adopted or when the eleventh amendment was made a part of the supreme law of the land." If this is the result of this decision, it is, to my mind, one of the unhappy incidents in the history of our republic, because the very theory of our government is based upon the right of the states to control absolutely their own domestic affairs.

If, then, our whole system of government is changed, have we not only retarded the progress of the republic, but have we not gone back a century toward a centralized form of government which is not to the advantage of the people? What this government needs is not more power. What it needs to-day is to so distribute the privileges under the government that all citizens will have equal opportunity. America has been called the land of opportunity. But American opportunity should not mean a granting of special privileges to any class, but should afford all alike the means for culture, education, prosperity and contentment.

For nearly a century and a half America has presented to the world the spectacle of a happy, prosperous and intelligent people, maintaining a pure democracy founded upon their supreme will. The hallmark of a democracy is that the powers of government are close to the people. Throughout the world, wherever democracy is advancing, its progress is marked by a greater measure of self-government to each community. Will the American people turn to the setting rather than the rising sun? Shall we now, because some laws are found irksome by a class and interfere with their selfish aims, commence to deprive our sovereign states of that measure of home rule which until now they have seen fit to reserve to themselves? I cannot believe it. Upon the contrary I believe that the limitations upon state and federal governments, the nice balancing of the powers of each, and of the different departments in each, which have been so efficacious in the past, will be maintained in their full vigor in the future.

Therefore, discharging all of our responsibilities as citizens of a country, refusing to surrender our rights of citizenship in any degree, let us so live that the heroism exemplified on this and other American battlefields may not be simply a tradition, and the national wisdom of our forefathers a mere legend, but that through us and those to come America will reach her full destiny in the permanent establishment of a perfect union, which shall be not for to-day nor for to-morrow, but forever, and be so established that it will be for all of the people, and that their government shall not perish.

## IT SAVED MY LIFE WRITES ECZEMA PATIENT.

### Red-Ridden Sufferer Completely Cured By Use of D. D. D. External Wash.

"One of the most remarkable Eczema cures recently credited to the well known D. D. D. Prescription has just been recorded in Chicago. Mrs. E. Hegg, 1550 West Madison street, under date of Dec. 9, 1907, writes as follows:

"I suffered three years with Weeping Eczema. It started with a little spot on my knees and spread fast over my whole body. I spent hundreds of dollars and went to every good doctor I heard of, but kept getting worse. Nothing would stop the awful itch and burning. "I had to stay in bed from May to the middle of July. Then I tried D. D. D. Prescription. This is the 9th of December and I am entirely free from the terrible disease. D. D. D. saved my life.

"When I began this treatment, people were afraid of me I looked so terrible. My husband was the only one who would take care of me. D. D. D. stopped the itch at once so I could sleep, which I had not done before. Then I began to get better fast and now my skin is clear and white, not a spot anywhere."

Just a few drops of D. D. D. Prescription applied to the skin brings relief—nothing to swallow or drink. We vouch for D. D. D. Prescription, also the cleansing D. D. D. Soap, at C. J. Clark & Co.'s, Paris, Ky.

Get a bottle to-day if you have any skin disease. Begin your cure at once.

A Daily Thought.  
He subjects himself to be seen as through a microscope who is caught in a fit of passion.—Lavator.

### Suffering and Dollars Saved.

E. S. Loper, of Marilla, N. Y., says: "I am a carpenter and have had many severe cuts healed by Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It has saved me suffering and dollars. It is by far the best healing salve I have ever found." Heals burns, sores, ulcers, fever sores, eczema and piles. 25c at Oberdorfer's, the druggists. apr

### The Worst Punishment.

In changing the sentence of the negro from hanging to that of spending his life in Boston, Governor Jeff Davis, of Arkansas, patterned something after the case of the darkey in Woodford county, when Ed Marshall, the famous lawyer, told the court that the worst punishment that could be inflicted would be, neither to send the prisoner to the penitentiary or hang him, but to send him back to his master, old Bill Higgins, to spend his days, as that would be nearer hell on earth than any punishment that might be given him.

### Keeping Open House.

Everybody is welcome when we feel good; and we feel that way only when our digestive organs are working properly. Dr. King's New Life Pills regulate the action of stomach, liver and bowels so perfectly one can't help feeling good when he uses these pills. 25 cents at Oberdorfer's drug store. apr

## Dress Making!

PLAIN and FANCY SEWING.

Shirt Waist Suits and Tailored Skirts a Specialty.

MISS ROSALIE KENDRICK

500 Pleasant St., opp. Fifth St.,  
256b3mo PARIS, KY.

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WE MAKE A  
SPECIALTY OF  
Sharpening Saws,  
Lawn Mowers,  
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Repairing Trunks.

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Ammunition of all  
kinds always on  
hand.

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\$1 Watches

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WALTER DAVIS

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## Residence for Sale.

I desire to sell privately my house and lot on corner of Second and Chaplin streets. Two story frame, five large rooms, with kitchen and pantry, back porch, front veranda, etc. Good cistern and water works. Stable and buggy house, grape arbors and some fruit trees. Apply at this office or on the premises to  
Lot 60 feet front, 62 feet back, 170 feet deep.  
8-ft BAILEY ARKLE.